

## 접형동 중격과 부중격의 형태

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## Morphology of Midline Septum and Accessory Septum of the Sphenoid Sinus

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## ABSTRACT

**Background and Objective :** Sphenoid sinus has a midline septum. In the previous study using Korean cadaveric heads, we found various patterns of midline septum and another septum called accessory septum. This study aimed to investigate the surgical anatomy and clinical applications of midline septum and the accessory septum of the sphenoid sinus. **Material and Method :** One hundred sagittally-divided adult cadaveric heads were used. After removing the sinus mucosa meticulously, careful examination and photodocumentation were conducted serially. We analyzed the location of the accessory septum and its relationship with the bulging of neurovascular structures. Prior to dissection, axial plane CT were taken from 31 adult cadaveric heads and we examined the patterns of midline septum. **Result :** The most prevalent pattern of midline septum was that its anterior part was the midline, while posterior part was deviated to one side (61.3%) and connected to the bulging of the segment 1 of the internal carotid artery (23%). The most prevalent pattern of accessory septum was that the lateral sagittal septum (38%) was connected to the bulging of the segment 1, 3 of the internal carotid artery or the optic canal (53%, 42% and 11%, respectively). **Conclusion :** There are many kinds of patterns of midline and accessory septums in the sphenoid sinus. The midline septum is not a midline indicator of the skull base. It is necessary that surgeon is careful while removing the midline septum and the accessory septum in the sphenoid sinus since they are connected to neurovascular structures. **(Korean J Otolaryngol 2001;44:153-6)**

**KEY WORDS :** Sphenoid sinus · Midline septum · Accessory septum.

rotid artery),  
가  
(accessory septum)  
(sphenoid sinus)  
(frontal sinus) 가  
(paranasal sinus)  
(midline septum) 가  
Elwany 4)  
가  
가  
1)2)  
(internal ca -  
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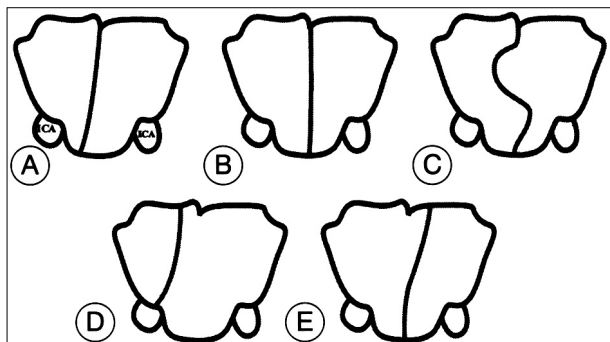
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(3 mm, GE Medical System, Milwaukee, Wis, USA), axial CT

(sagittal plane)  
가 100  
6  
(accessory septa)

(Mitutoyo Co., Kawasaki, Japan)  
가 (lateral sagittal septum) 1

가  
24/31 (77.4%)  
(61.3%) 가  
(type B) 3 (9.7%), 2 (6.5%)  
S  
(type C).  
6/31 (19.4%)  
가(type D) 4 (12.9%),



**Fig. 1.** Schematic presentation of axial sections through the sphenoid bone showing five types of midline septum. The midline septum may be completely central (Type B), deviated to one side only posteriorly (Type A) or deviated one side anteriorly and the other side posteriorly (Type C). It may not be central anteriorly and posteriorly as well (Type D). It may not be central anteriorly but central posteriorly (Type E). ICA : internal carotid artery segment 1.

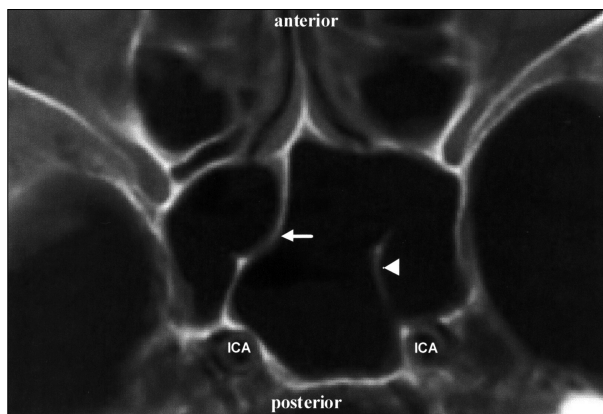
가  
가(type E) 2 (6.5%)  
1 (3.2%) (Fig. 1, Table 1).  
(pituitary fossa)  
1 가 7 (23%)  
(Fig. 2).

100 84  
가 (septum)  
(crest)  
가 (lat -  
eral coronal),  
(lateral sagittal),  
(medial coronal)  
(Fig. 3).  
가  
75 (75.0%)

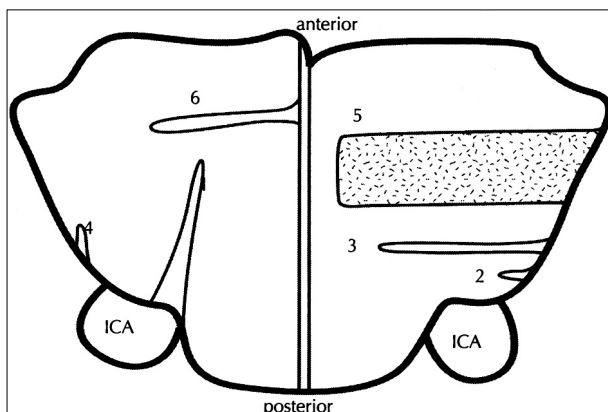
**Table 1.** Patterns of the midline septum in the sphenoid sinus

Type	n (%)
Type A	19 (61.3)
Type B	3 ( 9.7)
Type C	2 ( 6.5)
Type D	4 (12.9)
Type E	2 ( 6.5)
No midline septum	1 ( 3.2)
Total	31 (100)

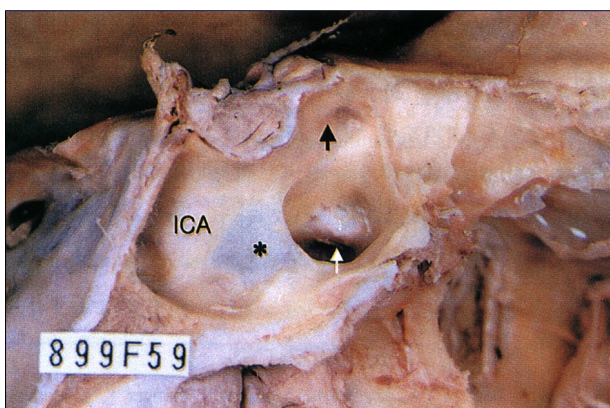
Type A : deviated to one side only posteriorly  
Type B : completely central  
Type C : deviated one side anteriorly and the other side posteriorly  
Type D : not be central anteriorly and posteriorly as well  
Type E : not be central anteriorly but central posteriorly



**Fig. 2.** Axial sections of cadaveric CT showing a type of midline septum. An arrow indicates midline septum. It is connected to the bulging of segment 1 of internal carotid artery (ICA). An arrowhead indicates lateral sagittal septum.



**Fig. 3.** Schematic presentation of axial sections through the sphenoid bone showing various patterns of accessory septum ; which are lateral sagittal septum (1), lateral coronal crest (2), lateral coronal septum (3), lateral sagittal crest (4), lateral horizontal septum (5) and medial coronal septum (6). ICA : internal carotid artery segment 1.



**Fig. 4.** Lateral sagittal septum : the most common pattern of accessory septum. An asterisk indicates the lateral sagittal septum. It is connected to the bulging of segment 1 of internal carotid artery (ICA). A black arrow indicates the bulging of segment 3 of internal carotid artery, a white arrow indicates the bulging of maxillary nerve.

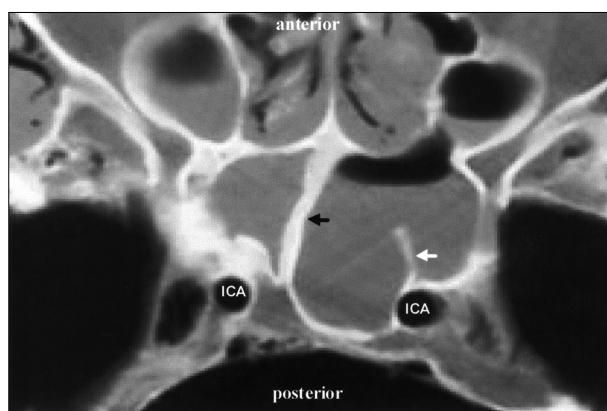
(lateral sagittal septum) 38 가  
(Fig. 4), (lateral coronal crest) 19 , (lateral coronal septum) 7 , (lateral sagittal crest) 6 , 가  
(lateral horizontal septum) 3 , (medial coronal septum) 2 (Table 2).

가 9 (9.0%)

가 6 가 , 가  
가 2 가 2  
가 1 . 가  
가

**Table 2.** Patterns of the accessory septum in the sphenoid sinus

Type	n (%)
Lateral sagittal septum	38 ( 38)
Lateral coronal crest	19 ( 19)
Lateral coronal septum	7 ( 7)
Lateral sagittal crest	6 ( 6)
Lateral horizontal septum	3 ( 3)
Medial coronal septum	2 ( 2)
Multiple	9 ( 9)
No accessory septum	16 ( 16)
Total	100 (100)



**Fig. 5.** Axial sections of cadaveric CT showing a pattern of lateral sagittal septum. A white arrow indicates lateral sagittal septum. It is connected to the bulging of segment 1 of internal carotid artery (ICA). A black arrow indicates midline septum.

38 (52.6%) 1 20/  
(Fig. 5),

3 16/38 (42.2%)

4/38 (10.5%)

8.1 ± 2.8 mm 1

가 ,  
가

5)6)

1)2)

(lateral sagittal crest) 가

3)  
,  
2  
가 1  
30%  
4)  
20%  
가  
, 3  
11%  
53%, 42%  
1

Szolar D 2)  
가  
, Sirikci A 1)  
가  
Elwany 4)  
가  
5가

가 20% ,  
(transsphenoidal ap -  
proach)  
1  
, 3  
가  
가

3 (10%)  
1  
가 7/31 (23%)  
cutting forcep  
1  
Elwany 4)  
(lateral coronal crest), (medial cor -  
onal crest), (lateral sagittal septum),  
(complete coronal septum), (lateral  
horizontal crest) 가  
가  
(lateral coronal septum)

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